reign Offices

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HOUSTON, THURSDAY, SEPT. 16.

# TEN PAGES

THE SENSATIONALIST.

The Lake Charles American editor must have been struck by a small sized panic, as witness the following:

Mark the prediction: By Monday there will be a tundred or so "superscious" case Mark the presidence. By Monday there will be a tendred or so "suspicious" cases in New Orleans. The physicians and press of that city are going to hade the truth of the situation just as long as possible, for if the twelve cases reported yesterday are resulty yellow fever it will hart the city greatly. The New Orleans States very courteously

but pointedly replies to the American. It says: Our usually just and conservative contemporary does the physicians and press of New Orleans a gross injustice. More then twenty years ago the old and barbarous policy of attempting to suppress the truth about the appearance of yellow fever in this city was abandoned, and up to this day the board of health and the press have reported and published every ascertained fact. The result has been to establish world-wide confidence in the information thus given out, and has resulted in great benefit to the interests of this city. To abandon that policy now would be rank folly. The American predicted that by Monday (today) there would be a hundred or so cases, or suspicious cases, in the city. Monday has come and the twelve suspiclous cases have dwindled into seven, and of the seven four are convalescent, one is in early stages and the remaining two are not considered dangerous. There has been but a single death, that of the Gelpi child, on last Monday. Of course the prevalence of an epidemic here would do the city injury, but experience has demonstrated that a policy of concealment will do infinitely more harm. Experience has shown that yellow fever is one of the most malignant things, quite similar to the sensational liar, that can not be hidden or suppressed. It may be magnified and exaggerated until the whole country is frightened, but it can not be suppressed. The board of health is composed of able, learned and honest men, and the New Orleans press has long been distinguished by its conservatism and strict adherence to facts; and we can assure our Lake Charles contemporary that from the Associated Press and the papers of this city it will receive strictly accurate facts. Nothing will be hidden and nothing belittled.

## A SILLY STATEMENT.

Last Monday's Issue of the Chicago Galveston and avoid the back haul. Times-Herald contained the following or its editorial page, the Green referred to being the republican chairman of Texas:

When Governor Chardle Culberson of the great State of Texas was in St. Louis on Tueaday least bit machine managers from Austin were there to meet him. The party stoored at the same hotel, and before they left for their Southern home it was practically given out that the governor was a candidate for the alignet office now filled by the combative and bedieces Mills, the eagle-eved warror from the banks of the Little Ziom Storm Burster creek. Navarro county, While at the Planters hotel, Governor Culberson met and smiled with Governor Culberson was a promounced candidate for the senatorship from his State to succeed "Garden Seed" Cockrell, whose term of office expires on Maren 4, 1889. It is strange that these two secule men should have traveled all the way to St. Louis, the cemetery of popocracy, to armounce their candidacy. It would doubtless have been bester for them to have first tried the promulgation of such news upon a green and unsophisticated constituency rather than to have given it out in the greatest mule market in the world. Culberson's candidacy will if Charles Green of Terrell plays his cards right, result in a tremendous spit in the ranks of the popocratic party in the Louis and who thoroughly courtors the soulie Reason who was postmaster general of the Confederacy. Reason is 79 years of age and for the last decade has not been it symm, thy with the party's movements of his frate. It is believed that Hogg that he may sten in as a "dark horse and carbure the sensitorial togn. Reason in all and the may be mental to the reason of the part its editorial page, the Green referred t being the republican chairman of Texas:

mple of the great am dermation traveling the rounds it to a large extent of the un

have any political differences, or indeed any differences at all except that they are candidates for the same office. They are democrats, and Judge Reagan is today holding an appointment at the hands of Governor Culberson. Not will any man who knows the venerable railway commissioner credit the silly story to the effect that Governor Hogg is "using" Judge Reagan "as a blind." No man could "use" Judge Reagan, and Governor Hogg would e the last man to try such a thing.

The idea held out that the chairman of the republican party will be able, under any nort of circumstances or in any event, so dictate the next senator from Texas is turny enough for a front page position

THE COMPRESS REGULATIONS.

Before the railroad commission on Tuesday last Mr. Bein, traffic manager of the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio railroad, clearly demonstrated that, considered from the transportation standpoint, the question of compressage is one which has been greatly mistaken by the commissioners and that the rules which they have laid down for the government thereof are based on wrong theories. After showing that the lines which he

represents can not get cotton from points outh of Bryan and Brenham and east of LaGrange, Schulenburg and Yoakum, owing to the lowering of the minimum rate out of which compressage can be paid for by the railroads, Mr. Bein addressed himself to the commission's compress regulations in general and effectually attacked the proposition that as cotton can be more economically transported in a compressed condition it should be compressed at the tirst press reached in transit after a s venty-mile haul has been had. Compr essage in transit is an insurance and no an economical question, be asserted, and notne of the traffic men present contra die ted him, although several were listening what affect love for the commission's regu lations because they enable them to move cotten at a saving of available car space, while the truth of the matter is that their only reason for favoring the delay of cotton at interior presses is to get it in shape to be moved in box cars and coverable by insurance. The lines represented by only object is to get it to destination as quickly as possible to the great advantage of the shipper. They carry their own risks hence are not interested in delaying ship ments and getting insurance, and it can b truthfully stated that they have fewer fires than their competitors. Fire can b detected much quicker in cotton moved flat than in box cars, and the burning bale can be pushed off by the train crew and the balance of the load saved, while it is pructically impossible to save cotton which

catches fire in a box car. In plain English, the issue between th lines represented by Mr. Bein and the lines favorable to the commission's compress regulations is one of business methods The former want to move cotton quickly, carefully and economically, while the latte have little care for its prompt handling and expeditious delivery, just so conditions are such as to enable them to get beneath the protecting wing of an insurance company.

Another point developed by Mr. was that the back haul charge fixed by the commission operates against the gulf solicitude and seeks on all occasions to protect against cutside competition. To illustrate: Cotton concentrated at Dallas from Lancaster, may, or concentrated at Paris from Santa Fe points east of Dallas, can be exported via the Atlantic scaboard if somebody will prove it. or New Orleans without the payment of back haul. Suppose, however, that a Dallas buyer in the first instance, or a Parla buyer in the second, desires to ship his cotton out via Galveston, he has to pay for the tack haul under the commission's rules because it was concentrated at a point out of the line of destination. It might be said that the Dallas or the Paris man could start his cotton southward to begin with if he were going to ehip it to

Suppose, however, that his headquarters are at either point and that all his facili ties for classification and concentra tion are there, is it fair to compel him to concentrate in the direction of destination to avoid the back haul simply because he desires to take advantage of Texas deep water? Should be pay some one else for classification and han dling when he is fixed to do it himself at Dallas or Paris in order to be permitted to patronize a Texas port?

Turning from Mr. Bein's presentation o the case, from the point of view of a traffic man desirous of moving cotton expeditiously and willing to pay for compress age solely because competitive condition approaching the question from the producer's side thereof, it appears that the latter must be the loser in the end if the commission's compress regulations stand. Said regulations, it is claimed, were made to "diffuse" the business of compressing and to prevent the larger cotton buying firms from driving out the little ones. Attention might be called to the fact that one of the larger firms aimed at was a pioneer in the interior cotton buying business, but that feature of the case need not oe discussed. The most extensive cotton buyers in Texas are located in Houston and desire to compress their cotton there-The commission forbids their doing so unless they pay for the compressage them-

selves if it is done at Houston. What will be the result?

Will they go out of business? Not much They will continue to concentrate in Houston, but the producer will get 50 cents a bale less for his cotton. And the railroad commission will be to thank for it. That's

Houston does not want to drive the ir erior presses out of business, but it do not want to be placed at a disadvantage poting with them. It is willing that the interior presses have what cotton they are justly entitled to, but it believes that t is entitled to the privilege of compressing what cotton its buyers go out after and get, and it is mitiated that the producer

to willing for it to have said privilege especially as the presence of Houston cot ton buyers in the interior markets in all cases means better prices for cotton. The assertion that to permit the concentration of cotton at Houston of Galveston would aid in the creation of a monopoly can not be sustained. Houston presses and Houston buyers do not want all the cotton grown in Texas. What they can handle economically and expeditiously is all they sak for, but the commission appears to be determined to deny them any of it, except what they are willing to labor under a disadvantage to get.

It is surprising how few skilled laborers are found among the immigrants to this country. An official report of investigation says that among immigrants from Scotland there was one skilled in four; from England and Wales, one in five Belgium, one in seven; France, one in nine; Germany and Norway, one in ten; Italy, one in fourteen; Russia, one in eighteen; Ireland, one in nineteen; Poland one in twenty-three; Austria-Hungary, one in twenty-nine. No wonder there is extraordinary competition in the fields of unskilled labor.

Guadalupe county has concluded to start in opposition Klondike.

How did the "foreigners" get into the Pennsylvania coal regions? They were brought there by the corporations that are trying to hold them in practical slavery. Many of them were under contract in violation of the laws of the United States to displace American labor by men who are getting the benefit of a tariff on coal. The system of "protection to the American workingman" pro-

The yellow fever liar is as busy as a boy in a bumblebee's nest,

injury to subjects of foreign governments in the Latimer butchery, is in striking contrast to the pusilianimous action of this government when any of its citizens have been injured. Indeed, it is humilicity, but, as he begged me to undertake it city, but, as he begged me to undertake it. contrast to the pusillanimous action of

starting some of the wheels in Kaiser Wil-helm's head,

Tom Reed refers to the rise in stocks to prove that prosperity has arrived. He proves that it has come to the stock gam. blers, who bought stocks, but most of our people did not buy the stocks. They did not have the money.

We desire to call the attention of the zealous and active Dingley bill to the boll

The Boston Post says New England cractically gets nothing out of the tariff. If that were true, the New Englanders would have it revised, or break up the

Texas patriots for pie are on the qui vive since Mr. McKinley is again in charge of the patronage mill.

Although the government is already for. iring on sending a relief ship with supplies to the hungry gold seekers the exodus will continue Klondikewards unless this weather lets up.

The yellow fever har should be given a d se of the whipping post. It would prove

Senator Wellington predicts that Maryland republicans will meet a Wateroo this fall. It is to be hoped that he vill be more successful as a prophet than

As a White House pest it is a neck and reck race between mosquitoes and officeseekers for the pennant.

It is claimed that a demen found near Chicago is Mrs. Luctgert. The old man will give that sausage factory

Wonder if General Longstreet came o the conclusion that there is one more

honoymoon in him yet. The American people are not going to quit looking at Pennsylvania with a frown until that sheriff and those deputies are put on trial for murder.

Hanna's passionate declarations of his love for the laboring man just now are both pathetic and impressive, If the testimony offered by the prose

ention is correct, then Luctgert tried his best to reduce Mrs. Luctgert to Kipling's "a rag and a bone and a bank of hair. Many of those patriots for ple of '96 who

limbed into the band wagon are now taking a jolt in the ice wagon. Government by injuraction in Pennsylvania means that if unarmed strikers at.

tempt to walk on the public highway, they must be shot in the back. The schools will soon be opened all over the country to the thousands of idle children, thanks, some more to the Dingley

Does the goldbug press see in the whole, sale slaughter of peaceful and unarmed render it necessary for him to do so, and men another attempt to array the poo against the rich?

The Sabine Pass and Port Arthur people know what they are there for. They have assurances of our distinguished consider.

Congressman Cooper is trying to us irmor plate to turn Colonel Imboden's shells in the next battle in the Second district.

## THE TEXAS EDITORS.

The Wharton Courier, volume 1, No. 1, greets us and announces that it has no apologies to make for living.

The Hillsbore Reflector says: Byron Drew has called "Farmer" Shaw "a freak" and the earth begins to vibrate as the "Farmer" prepares to take the floor.

The Fairfield Recorder says: The Houston Post is on a cold trail, try-ng to make the people of Texas believe hey need a new constitutional conven-

Is it? Well, you wait awhile and he the yelphar on that trans and you'll think the temperature is rising. The Pick and Pan News says:

## FEVER PREVENTION.

New Orleans Picayune.

Dr. C. H. Tebault, the veteran physi clan, who has had constant and extensive practice in yellow fever visitations since the war, and who was health officer of this city during the epidemic of 1867, believes that a great deal depends on cleanliness of localities, as well as of persons, to prevent the spread of that contagious disease. Dr. Tebault has great faith in preventives. Meeting him last evening, a representative of the Pleayune

"Is there any possible way of adminis-tering something which might shield a per-son liable to yellow fever from contracting it when exposed to its infection?"
Dr. Tebault replied:
"In 1866-67 I was health officer of this

city and had just returned from the Con-federate army. I was unacclimated, like all those who returned. The epidemic of because of the reacclimation of its return-ing citizens. Being in the midst of it as health officer, and in connection with my own practice, I concluded to test the pos-sibility of avoiding taking it and put my-self under treatment while actively engaged m my work. I escaped, not only that year, but several years afterwards under that treatment, and only finally had the disease after I had stopped the treatment for the purpose of reacclimating my-self by braving it. Since then, during the various épidemics we have had of this fever. I have repeatedly given it with success to patients who are unseclimated. In 1878 the favorable experience repeated itself. One prominent family, living in the midst of where yellow fever prevailed, left the city when the first case was an-nounced. After reaching the northern par Georgia one child was taken seriously ill and this brought the family more careful treatment. in Atlanta advised the gentleman in the interest of the child, to come further south. The father accordingly telegraphed me and said he was willing to run great risks in coming to New Orieans; that he had heard me speak of this preventive treatment, and if I would put his family The Dingley bill is also responsible for that treatment for one week for himself and family, to telegraph me. At the end of the week, he relegraphed be had fol-lowed my directions and awaited what I had to say. I telegraphed to come. His family consisted of himself and wife, three children and two white servants. All up of Baronne and Enterpe streets, a raised cottage, and was surrounded by a nest of yellow fever cases. The entire family escaped the disease.
At present, in view of the scare which

At present, in view of the scare which obtains, I advise my patients who are apprehensive to take the same and many are doing so. It emedy, an excellent tonic, even if were in health, and therefore can do

Quiniae Sulph. gr. C. Cinchenydiae Sulph., gr. C. Pulv. Lactopeptine, gr. L. Puly. Sarchari Lactis, gr. L. Mixel.

Ft. Capsules No. C.

S. One three times a stay, one hour be-fore or one hour after meals.

The above is for adults or children able to swallow a capsule. For children of 5 years and under, I give the following:

Tineturae Nanthoxyll, 1/2 drachm. Glycerine, 12 drachm. Batley's Liquor Cinchoniae, 7 drachms. Mixed.

For a nursing baby half a drop to

drop three times a day, and to older chil-dren from two, to three drops three times a day. Half a drop can be produced by dropping a drop into a spoon and dropping that drop into a spoon and dropping The simplest way to administer it is to

out it pure on the tongue, and the baby child can take a drink of water. Adults who can not take capsules or pills can take six drops of this liquid three imes a day in a little water.

things cometimes do a great deal for us. and as nothing is suggested by any one better than this. I give it as the result of my experience for the benefit of those who choose to try it.

"I would recommend all infected places, or supposed to be infected, or under sureillance, to adopt this treatment at and give it a thorough test. This treatment is distinctly recommended not to the sick but to those who are perfectly well, and before any symptoms are presented. As yellow fever commences with scatted. As yellow lever commences with a distinct chill, this treatment would pre-vent that chill, if taken in time, and, of course, the following fever. If sickness of this description occurs in the Mississippi valley, let this treatment be followed at the very cutse, of the threatened invasion the very outset of the threatened invasion of vellow fever, and, if my experience is not amiss I think this will be found a not amiss. I think this will be found a very valuable suggestion. It will certainly give hope to one who can not leave, and who has a terror for the finaledy. It will also give courage to those who have to return to infected localities. Before entering an infected locality the treatment should be taken for at least a week beturn to infected localities. Before entering an infected locality the treatment should be taken for at least a week before, and it should be taken faithfully, without any intermission, in the infected locality, until all danger has passed, and for a short time afterward. This prescription ought to be put up by the druggissa who should compound it faithfully and not change it in order to cheapen it, because if only one-half the quantity or one-fourth the quantity is given in a capsule, it is not the suggested remedy."

Dr. Tebault then said that he had not yet seen a full explanation of the suspicious cases in this city.

He describes the symptoms and stages of vellow fever as follows:

"Yellow fever as follows:

"Yellow fever is an infectious, acute and cruntive fever. The eruption is so faint in some cases that it is overlocked before the physician sees the case, but if seen early and a close inspection is made an eruption will be found on the skin and on the mucuous membrane of the mouth and fauces. The eruption indicates that there is something of an irritant charscier in the blood and is doubtless the cause of the changes found in the internal viscera, especially the stomach and kidneys, producing in the stomach that set-

acter in the blood and is doubtless the cause of the changes found in the internal viscera, especially the stomach and kidneys, aroducine in the stomach that softened condition found in the muccus coat, which thus produces black venit through ulceration into some blood vessel of the stomach and produces black venit, which is a mixture of the number of the stomach and produces black venit, which domach and broduces bears a mixture of the mucus of the stom-sch, associated with blood and the gastri ach associated with blood and the gastric luice. The britant substance circulating in the blood damasces the kidney and is the cause of the albumen found in the urine associated with the disease. Yellow fever has three stares, the first febrile, is ushered in suedeniv with a chilly sensation, and often a distant rigor. Fever rises rapidly: there is more or less headache and other pains, and more or less headache and other pains, and more or less irritability of the stomach, with nausea. The first stare lasts from twenty-four hours to three days. This is followed by a remission or second stage, where the fover subsides, pains disappear and the patient cither rapidly convalences or merges into the third stage, known as the stage of colloses.

Suppose, just for a change, that you step up to the Pick and Pan office and pay your subscription up in full, and then try the effects of making an advance payment of another year's subscriptson.

We hope the readers of the News will do no such thing. All that prosperity at once would kill Editor Greer with heart failure.

Patient cither rapidly convalences or merges into the third stage, known as the stage of collabse. In this stage the fever becomes very much higher; the gastrin instability increases into great named and represented vomitings. Albumen is found in the urine, and frequently blood cozes from all the mucous surfaces and is passed by the bowles. Black vomit is associated with this stage, the patient stage.

"In the first stage the peculiar odor of vellow fever is found about the second day, and the eyes and capillary circulation are congested. All of these are intensified in the third stage.

"I believe that where a continued fever of three days' duration, completely remitting about the third day, is associated with black vomit and albumen in the usine, and jaundiced appearance about the mucous membrane of the eye and a face of the body, associated with pains in the head and back, and other portions of the body, and more or less gastric irritability, it matters not if this be an iso-lated case or in the midst of many, I would consider it vellow fever. "The shades which separate the symp-

The shades which separate the symp-toms of the vellow and remittent types of fever are sometimes so slight that the bilious remittent has frequently been con-sidered and classified as true yellow fever. but this apparent similarity vanishes or close and continuous inspection, for then essential and distinctive marks are observed which stamp each with individual

"The differences may thus be su rized:

YELLOW FEVER. First-Is essentially infectious and found

in cities. Second-Chiefly vigorous and young constitutions fall victims to it. Colored pop-ulation less liable than white. Third-Temperature in bad cases very

Fourth—Usually attacks at night. Fifth — Severe nausea and vomiting throughout. Epigastric tenderness early and decided: black vomit; headaches-oc cipital.

Sixth-Hemorrhages from gums and various parts of body. Seventh-Tongue clean, or but slightly coated; pulse variable, becoming slow in last stages.
Eightu—Eye highly injected and humid;

expression often flerce or anxious. Ninth-Pain in back, very severe; also pain in calves and over eyes

Eleventh-Urine generally albuminous.

Twelfth - Muscular prostration slight; convalescence rapid; no sequence. Thirteenth-Liver affected and slightly enlarged.

Fourteenth—Spicen not affected. Fifteenth—One attack affords an certain immunity.
Sixteenth-Mortality very high.

Seventeenth-Peculiar smell often ceptible. Eighteenth-Never merges into intermit

Nineteenth-Autopales show great cor gestion, inflammation, ulceration and soft-ening of stomach; liver enlarged, fatty, yellowish in color; its secreting cells with oil globules; heart often exhibits dis-integration of the muscular fibers. BILIOUS REMITTENT. First—Is not infectious and found usual-

in the country. Second-All ages and constitutions liable, and the weakest more so. Colored repulation Hable.
Third—Temperature not extraordinarily

Fourth-Usually attacks in daytime. Fifth-Nausea and vemiting moderate Epigastric tenderness slight. Headache-

Sixth-No hemorrhagic tendency. Seventh-Tongue heavily coated; pulse varies little, remaining quick until conva-

Eighth-Eye and physiognomy not pecu-Ninth-Pain slight or absent, headache

Tenth-Delirium frequent; mind always Eleventh-Albuminous urine rare; sup-

ecsion also rare. Twelfth — Much muscular prostration; onvalescence slow; sequelae various and

Thirteenth-Liver not affected. Fourteenth-Spleen invariably affected. Fifteenth-One attack seems rather to redispose to others

Mortality slight. Seventeenth-No pecultar smell observed. Eighteenth-Often merges into inter

Nineteenth-Autopsice show congestion

## BUTCHERING BREAD WINNERS

Sheriff Martin may or may not be liable to punishment under the law, but from the facts before us it would be difficult to say wherein the reckles destruction of those miners differed much from blind. vanton murder.-Chicago Times-Herald.

In brief, the occurrence may be summed up as one of those reprehensible mistakes made occasionally by officers of the law. for which the statutes provide ample penalties and which, under a government of any other form than that of the United States, would arouse public resentment that would express itself in a manner dangerous to the established order.-St. Louis Republic. Back of the entire disturbance, as the

Chronicle has frequently pointed out, lies the injustice of mine owners, who, receiving in a tariff law a protection of 67 cents a ion on bituminous coal, deal so unjustly with their operatives as to share no part of that benefit with them and to refu the face of protest which discurbs the w industrial country to deal fairly with their employes,-Chicago Chronicle It is impossible to ascertain the real

facts at this distance, but from the newspaper reports it does seem that unnecespaper reports it does seem that unneces-sarily extreme measures were resorted to by the sheriff in dealing with that crowd of ignorant foreigners at Lattimer. Usually in emergencies of this kind there is too little disposition on the part of of-ficers to do their duty, but lack of judg-ment that results in such a calculty as ment that results in such a calamity as that at Lattimer is fully as reprehensible as lack of nerve to enforce the law.—Louisville Courier-ournal.

The men were unarmed, not even carryng clubs. Many eyewitnesses say the miners were peaceable and that the shooting was the result of a hidecus blunder, ome one shouting, "Fire into them," and thereby starting a panie, much as the adarm of fire shouted by an iresponsible spectator has often caused disaster in other circumstances. \* \* To what extent the deputies were justified in firing into the ranks of the unarmed strikers depends upon their ability to prove that their lives were really in peril, but from the facts so far known the setion of the posse seems to have been criminally precipitate.—New York Herald. -New York Herald.

The gravest error, the error that is so often made in these struggles between capital and labor, was that of conferring the power of life and death upon the servants power of life and death upon the servants of the corporations. This was no problem to be decided by irresponsible, paniestricken mercenaries bearing arms. It was and is the most serious problem before the American people, a problem which calfs upon their highest wisdom and demands the best efforts of their political genius. They and their government and their institutions must not be used to fight the battles of trusts and to insist in the oppression of the wage worker.—Chicago Journal. ion of the wage worker.-Chicago Journal,

The men who were killed or wounded at ith this stage, the patient dying from Lattimer have families, and the widows

and orphans are a painful evidence of the of opinion about wages is allowed to run into scenes of passion, and bodily harm and even death are the ismentable result. It is not creditable to our people as a whole that a tragedy like that in Pennsylwhole that a tragedy like that in remay, vania is possible. A question of wages can not by any line of reasoning justify the bodily injury of any one. Viewed from either side or in any light the bloodshed at Lattimer is a blot upon methods in business controversies.—St. Louis Globe-Demo-

Twenty years ago the State of Pennsyl vanta indulged in shooting down its citisens very much after the style of yesterday's slaughter at Lattimer. Then it was a hot-headed militia captain who gave the order to his company to fire; this time it was a weak-minded sheriff who led the murderous assault by a lot of special dep-uty sheriffs. There is certainly too much "gun business" among the different class-es of the police powers. There are more than 300 "watchmen" in Chicago legally and when they may happen to deem it ex-cusable, and these "watchmen" are not responsible to any branch of the city government.-Chicago News.

Cursing foreigners will not remedy the evil as long as the republican party rules In the interest of the trusts and monopolies. The republican sheriff, with his tepublican deputies, shooting down republican miners in violation of law, is a lesson which a fool might understand. Even in monarchial England strikers are allowed to march on the highways to hold meetings like any other law-abiding citizens, and to appeal to their fellow laborers to join them. They are only restrained from doing violence and from the destruction of property, but in this boasted land of the free they are shot down like dogs for marching along the public highways in Tenth-Delirium rare; mind generally Such violence as this will surely bring a clear and cheerful. reckoning.-Louisville Dispatch.

> the logical and inevitable outcome of government by injunction. If you can enjoin men from violating the law, and punish them without legal trial for alleged violation of the injunction, you can assume that they are about to violate the law and prevent them—even by killing—from any attempt to violate it. This vicious and unconstitutional system began with the adoption of the anti-trust law as a basis contemplated by any one as applying to la organizations and which has never een enforced against the trusts and combines at which it was aimed-those lawlawlessness daily in the faces of the people without let or hindrance from officials vas made the agency of overthrowing constitutional right, and the opening thu made has been broadened and deepene intil today the whole injunction system has become a stench in the nostrils of the people and is commonly recognized as threatening the very existence of the Na-

It would not be fair to either side to pass final judgment on the responsibility for this shocking slaughter until all the facts have been made clear. On the one side it use "moral sussion" on the miners who were at work; that they were unarmed; that they were on the common highway, that they were on the common highway, and had committed no uniawful act up to the time they were fired upon and that they then made no resistance, but broke they then made no resistance, but broke they then made no resistance, but broke and ran in a panic away from the murder-ous tire. On the other hand it is admired of their district. When the growd of our tire. On the other hand it is admired of their district. When the growd of their district, when the growd of their district is and set out to do go our size. not trespassed on the mine property, but evidently intended to do so; that the riot act was read to them and they paid no attention to it or to the warnings that followed the reading; that they attempted to force their way through the line of deputhat some of them were armed and that it was only when they had beaten the a lecture. sheriff and he was in danger killed the order was given to fire; that shots fired over the heads of the mob only of stomach, but rarely inflammation; liver of an office or bronze hue; not fatty; spices charging on the deputies a direct volley rooms and restaurants all over toys was fired with the deadly effect shown by the number of killed and wounded. Where the truth lies can only be found by a rigid World's Visible Cotton Supply.

The following table was prepared by Secretary Henry G. Hester of the Cotton Exchange, from telegraphic and cable ad-

Stock At-	1897.	1890.	1895.
Laverpool	438,000	454,000	
London	0.0001	4,000	
Havre	75,000	131,000	
Marseilles	5,000	6.000	4,000
Barcelona	56,000	61,000	56,000
Hamburg	19,000	32,000	31,000
Bremen	62,000	79,000	171,000
Amsterdam	1,000	5,000	13,000
Antwerp	********	200	200
Other continental	2,000	13,000	14,000
parts	46,000	52,000	59,000
U. S. ports	138,656	248,054	307,191
U. S. interior towns Afloat for Europe	80,283	170,014	43,275
from India	20,000	33,000	33,000
from the U. S Affoat for Europe from Egypt, Bra-	48,000	88,000	20,000
zil, etc	18,000	9,000	14,000
U. S. exports today	3,874	9,237	12,250
Total visible supply	017 8991	494 DAZ	9 07.4 07.0

320,000 235,000 1,020,000 202,000 255,000 584,030 48,000 88,000 20,000 138,065 348,054 507,171 80,283 170,014 43,275 3,874 9,237 12,250 stock .. out for Europe... S. stocks at ports interbor

U. S. exports today Total American.. 802,823 1,215,305 1,986,716 EAST INDIA, BRAZIL, ETC. 1897. | 1896. | 108,000 119,00 5,000 4,000 64,000 114,200

Continental stock

ndia affoat to Eu-

rope Egypt, Brazil, etc. affoat for Europe. 18,000 9,000 14,000 Total East India. 215,000 279,200 Total today
Total this day last week
Total this day last year
Total this day last year
1215.206
Increase compared with last week
31.646
Decrease compared with last year
412.482

20,000 33,000

OTHER KINDS.

Total today
Total this day last week.

Total this day last year.

Increase compared with last week.
Decrease compared with last year. OTHER KINDS.

TOTAL ALL KINDS. Total today
Total this day last week 984,177
Total this day last year 1,494,565
Increase compared with last week 31,646
Decrease compared with last year 476,682

How Awful.

She is the sweetest of them all.

And like a mermaid loves the sea.

Her bathing suit might shock some folks:

It docan't reach quite to her knee.

Her plump limbs 'neath the skirt are bare,

Her curls are short, her eyes are blue;

But this dear little "summer girl"

Is, I am told, "just ha'f past two."

—Cincinnati Enquirer. How Awful.

GOSSIP

New York. September 19 other for the end-of-the-With five men a pretty attorney today composed the court that listened to the decided a suit of a landlord ant. When the case was call men could be found, and his yer, volunteered her services, promptly accepted the offer, as again demonstrated her ability plish anything done by a throwing alone barred.

Here's another phase of the manhood. Early this morning woman with a thirst obtered a st was followed by two strange now saw her display a roll of bills at tilng with the waiter. They thing with the waiter. They follows to the sidewalk, where they wind threw her down, walked on her sets relieved her of \$14 and some class woman's screams were heard by a man, who captured the petiteans pads after a lively chase the the roof of tenement. The woman's day cut a wide swath in the sensational absents. the sensational abeets

An old, feeble medicant has to time been annoving pedestrians Broadway. Many people who alms noticed that he turned the to a strapping man, who usually himself in a nearby doorway. The himself in a nearby doorway. The were tipped, and late last night he were arrested while working the massing the Gilsev house. This at police court they confessed that were father and son, aged 34 and 44 were father and son, aged 34 and 44 respectively. The old man also not his son forced him to beg and they tually robbed hum. No wonder with a New Yorkers give street begans the ble heart instead of the glad had

A mite of humanity carried a te traveler who entered a resert m from the Grand Central depot any morning. The stranger, whose hear evidently touched by the tiny and and toiler's lot, gave him a quarter and a ed the "LL" stairs. "Where do you li I asked the grip packet, as he p I asked the grip packet, as he gase the bright coin in his grimy pain. I in de Ink Pot." adding "Dat's when de good people live." "What are put to do with the quarter?" I queried it to me mudder, for fair. She den many shiners this size now. De old strends all de coin he can einch fe male." This young product of the Pot" may live to disprove the theory cerning environment, for his hears the right place, and all he seeks in the right place, and all he seeks wi

A prominent railroad contractor builder savs there is a marked rein new railroad projects. Many of the schemes have have been lying dorman the vears. Now, however, they are come as life again, and undoubtedly some of more meritorious ones will be taken in carnest. Inquiry among some of the a road supply concerns develops the fet the demand for railroad goods and two of all kinds has shown a very large crease in the last six weeks. Capital crease in the last six weeks, confidence go hand in hand,

Boys will be boys, especially on the Side. Today two youngsters manual throw a section of Grand street into a vulsions in their efforts to amus the selves. After securing half a loss of developed mice they attached sures their tails and set out to do the Brais loose, giving them lots of rope, as it so Women ran and shricked and some him Before the police caught on the mes the line were treated to a display d gerie and hosiery that gave then are idea of the styles prevalent on the Side. The fun cost the bad boys a a lecture. The manistrate used to real

rooms and restaurants all over served with legal papers today. On the police commissioners has been qui investigating this phase of me life and he claims to have evidence d'a clusion on the part of the polic. I feels certain that the steps he has us will kill the business. There was a net falling off in patronage at a number de town cares this afternoon, as well a air of mystery. Life is growing buse some to a whole lot of sporty looking takers.

The Texas Cotton Crop. To the Editor of The Post.

Nursery, Victoria County, Tens. 1 tember 13.—I notice in yesterlay's that Mr. Neill is said to be out with at timate of 10,500,000 bales. In my subjudgment Mr. Neill is merely stringing a row of figures without knowing the tual situation.

Never in my experience of over

Never in my experience of over in years in the State of Texas have I see cotion crop so disappointing, never I known as light returns in list as a had this year from our seed cotton pounds turning out from 500 to 530 cm last year it "over-thirded" itself, has the yields per acre been at all subtory. Usually in our county we from one-half to three-fourths of a per acre, and one bale and over is not common. This year I do not belies as fourth of a bale will be realized as acreage. crenge.

Owing to the lightness of the list, we be boll worms, sharpshooters, etc., we be expect to make any top crop, and the weather is so damaging to the cross unpicked as to make it almost worth Will you allow an old Texan to mass estimate of the crop of Texas for the of I do not believe we will make 2,500,00

But while our cotton has not been ing crop this year, we are all right corn, hey, grass, vegetables, and our look for fall gardening is all we could

sire as to seeson.

If our people would only turn their iter iten to market gardening in this period victoria county I am sure we would severy little whether our cotton successions. We have the best soil for all of vezetables, and especially for fall of vezetables, and especially for fall of the content o etc. onions, etc. An

An excursion to Fort Lavas.

through Nursery yesterday having or thirteen coaches, all crowded. Park and oysters are now abundant on he and as the road gives a dollar rate fround trip from Cuero and other many avail themselves of the opposite to enjoy a delightful sail and "fills" fish and oysters.

Nursery-

Pensions for Texans. Issue of August 27-

Original-Columbus A. Seymour; Dennis Kelly, Refugio Reissue Henry E. Munger, Orasp-Mexican war survivors, restoration increase, special, August 27—Wiles Rogers, Galveston.

Original—Thomas Massle. Restoration and reissue—

dead, Bartlett. Increase Polasky W. Norwood, Original, widows, etc.—Rachel E.